Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Lehrbuch der Geologie. Von Dr. Emanuel Kayser. 4. Auflage. 1. Teil: Allgemeine Geologie. xii and 881 pp. Ills., index. 2. Teil: Geologische Formationskunde. viii and 798 pp. Ills., index. Ferdinand Enke, Stuttgart, 1912. 10 x 7 each.

The rapid progress of geological science, as well as the painstaking conscientiousness of the author, is revealed by the fact that, two years after the publication of the previous edition of this book, hardly a page has remained unchanged in this fourth edition. In the volume on historical geology, these changes concern mostly the Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary formations, among the latter the chapter on primitive man especially having been entirely rewritten. A number of paleo-geographical charts have also been inserted, to show the variations in the distribution of land and water at different geological periods, illustrated by the example of North America. The author emphasizes, however, that such charts are valuable only as representations of comparatively small areas and short periods, because the actual duration of any one formation was so long that it would be impossible to represent on one map the many geologico-geographical conditions which must have occurred during that time.

In general geology, the most important changes and additions refer to ripple marks, decomposition of silicate rocks, landslides, geysers, marine sedimentation, processes of mountain formation, and endogenous formation of rocks. A chapter on geological chronology, and another on the formation of marine facies, were added. Speaking of ripple marks, the author has discarded the accepted theory according to which they are considered to be formed by wave action, and accepted another first worked out by Hahmann, of Bonn, who explains them as a result of the friction of two mediums, one of which flows on top of the other, such as water, or air, on sand, or mud, or snow, etc. The chapter on mountain formation, and especially on regional metamorphism, has been entirely rewritten. The author divides the topographical forms into "Schwellformen" and "Hohlformen" e. g. raised forms, and hollow forms. Among the latter the great oceanic basins stand first; among the former, the continental blocks. In the second place are found, among the hollow forms, the lowlands and depressions of the continents; among the raised forms, table lands and large mountain ranges. To a third category belong the smaller depressions, troughs and valleys and the smaller mountain chains and single mountains, respectively.

The forms of the third and second categories are attributed to the competitive efforts of two classes of forces: the exogenous (water, ice, wind, etc.), which work for decomposition and leveling, and the endogenous, of volcanic or tectonic character, which strive to destroy the level by raising or depressing the surface. Among the chapters devoted to special problems, the one on the Alps is again full of new contributions to the subject, and has been enriched by a number of diagrams drawn by the master hand of Professor Heim. The double fold of Glarus has disappeared for good, and the recumbent fold theory is becoming better and better proven by recent investigations.

In the chapter on metamorphism, too, the work of Heim forms the basis of the discussion; but is it ably supplemented by the material contained in Van Hise's Treatise on Metamorphism. This is probably the first transcription, for the German student, of the work of the eminent American geologist, for which many readers will feel obliged to the author. In this, as in other respects, the book has the merit of being up to date in a way which cannot easily be surpassed, and which makes one wish that he might be favored with a new edition of it every two years. The number of illustrations, which are another special feature of this textbook, has again been enlarged.

M. K. Genthe.

Commercial Geography. General and Regional. By J. F. Unstead and E. G. R. Taylor. viii and 238 pp. Maps, index. George Philip & Son, Ltd., London, 1911. 2s. 6d. 7½ x 5.

Based upon the larger *General and Regional Geography* by the same authors. The book in appearance and mechanical makeup has the usual